Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:15-Lady Clancarty ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15—The Catton King.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-Virginius.

ATLANTO GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Concert and Vaudeville.

BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Country Sport. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Prince Ananias CARNEGIE HALL-2-Concert. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Down in Dixle DALY'S THEATRE-8-The Taming of the Shrew EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Masquerade FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-Gismonda, GARDEN THEATRE-S:15-Little Christopher, HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-Humpty Dumpty Up to

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Notoriety HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Ecb Roy. HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Milk White Fing. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Uriel Ac KOSTER & BIAL/S-8:15-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-The Case of Rebellions Susan. MADISON SQUARE CONCERT HALL-2:30-Recital METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Cavelleria Rus-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Autumn Exhibi-PALMER'S-S-The Fatal Card.

PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Too Much Johnson STAR THEATRE-S:15-The Old Homestead. ST. JAMES HALL-SIS-The 14TH STREET THEATRE-8:15 -Brownles

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Moukden is said to be in a state of anarchy, murders and outrages by the Chinese and Manchoo troops occurring daily. ==== The funeral of Sir John Thompson took place at Halifax, N. S. === It is reported that the Czar intends to summon all his principal officials to St. Petersburg to ascertain from them the wishes of the people. === The Hovas have sent a protest to France against the occupation of Tamatave.

Congress.-Both houses in session. == Senate: Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of the Nicaragua Canal bill. — House: Debate was resumed on the Springer Currency bill.

Domestic.—A ring of desperate Democrats at Nashville is trying to count out H. C. Evans, the Republican Governor-elect of Tennessee. The annual report of the State Railroad Commissioners was made public. - The annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association was given at the hotel Vendome.

Senator Hill was a guest at a Cabinet dinner at the White House. —— The official correspon-dence in the Bluefields affair was made public. ==== Freight rates on Florida oranges have been reduced 50 per cent because of the loss to growers from the freeze. City and Suburban.-The Chamber of Com-

merce adopted the report of its Committee on Municipal Reform in favor of a thorough investigation of all city departments. - The first Assembly ball was danced. - Plans were made for giving street-cleaning work to the starving cloakmakers. - The District-Attorney's office called the trial of Police Captain Schmittberger for next Monday. ==== Dr. Parkhurst favored the suggestion that a graduate of West Point or Annapolis be made head of the reorganized police force. - The stock market was dull and heavy in the morning, but active and higher toward the close.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 32 degrees; lowest, 25; average, 29%.

If Congress gives a due amount of attention to the appropriation bills which yet remain to be acted on, it is hard to see how it can find any time to devote to other matters of legislation. There are a baker's dozen of these bills, six of which have not yet come out of the hands of the committees engaged in preparing them. Some of the appropriation bills will give rise to a large amount of debate if any effort is made to deal with them intelligently. All this is necessary legislation, and must be disposed of. The attitude of the Democrats in both houses indicates that other matters are not likely to receive much serious attention.

The Tammany scheme of having real estate sales on court orders held at No. 111 Broadway was a device to fill the pockets of Richard Croker through his partner, one Meyer. These sales have taken place on their premises for the last two years. They ought to take place at the Real Estate Exchange, in Liberty-st. The public interest clearly demands this. The Real Estate Exchange has prepared a bill providing for the desired transfer, and the Chamber of Commerce is going to lend its powerful aid in bringing it about. The Legislature last year was earnestly besought to make the change, but failed to do so. The appeal now to be renewed ought not to be in vain. Croker and company have profited long enough by their shrewd busi-

The face of the returns in Tennessee shows

The conspirators may succeed for the time, but in the end they cannot fall to work ruin for themselves and grave harm for their party.

When will marvels cense? Senator Hill was one of the guests at a dinner at the White House last evening. The precise significance of this occurrence, with its concomitant or antecedent reconciliation, it is too early to estimate. It will be developed later we presume. The President and the Senator bave not "made up" for nothing.

Was a promise of immunity given to Captain Schmittberger as a condition of his making a full confession before the Lexow Committee? If so, it would be an outrage to put him on trial on the indictment found against him some time ago. District-Attorney Fellows has given notice that the case will be called for trial next Monday in the Oyer and Terminer. The evidence at hand is to the effect that Mr. Goff, Mr. Lexow and Assistant District-Attorney Lindsay agreed with Schmittberger that he would not be prose cuted in case he told the whole truth. It is true that there was ample evidence to convict him and implicate him in the general police rottenness. Still his evidence was important, and whatever promise was made should be strictly fulfilled. Practically he appears to have been accepted as a witness for the State, and a man who turns State's evidence thereby purchases immunity from legal punishment for his crime.

THE "NEW ORDER OF THINGS."

Governor Morton is to be congratulated upon the most auspicious opening of an official term as State Executive that this generation has wit nessed. His appointments have been generally approved, and even the few concerning which serious differences of opinion are known to exist have been spared criticism which might have been expected to be severe. This forbearance furnishes an indication of confidence in the Governor's judgment and sagacity of which he may well be proud. Its meaning is that the public and the press are ready to lay aside their own prejudices and prepossessions in the belief that the Governor has acted with fuller knowledge than their own of all the facts in the situation, and upon assurances regarding the future which While the Governor he can implicitly trust. cannot but feel flattered by such a manifestation of public confidence, he is, no doubt, fully conscious that it carries with it an unusual burden of responsibility for the official conduct and administration of any appointee accepted by the public upon the strength of his own indorsement rather than the record of the candidate. Still more gratifying must it be to the Gov ernor to find hardly a discordant note in the universal commendation which his message has received from the press of all parties. From all quarters this admirable document elicits great and unusual praise for its comprehensive grasp of the conditions created by the new Constitu tion, its statesmanlike treatment of the situation in detail, its wise recommendations and suggestions, its calm and dignified tone, and, above all, its freedom from partisanship and its evident sincerity. It may be safely said that no Governor of this State ever entered upon office with such obvious tokens of public confidence and such universal assurance of general goodwill. While this is attributable in large measure to the high character and eminent public services of Governor Morton himself which have earned him popular approval, it hardly needs to be pointed out that the unanimity of the demonstration is due in equal degree to peculiar political conditions. For it is worthy of note that while no party was ever welcomed into power with such grateful enthusiasm as that of which Governor Morton is the representative, none ever retired from office with so little regret ex pressed even in its own ranks than the one which has just been displaced. He has the good wishes not only of his own party, but of thousands of his opponents and thousands who, in a perfunctory way from the force of habit and

association, voted against him. It was undoubtedly a thorough realization and inspired the opening sentences of the message in which the Governor, after expressing his profound sense of the responsibility devolved upon the legislative and executive branches of the State government, proceeded to say that the transference of complete control of both these branches from one political party to another had been made "in the hope and firm reliance of the people who ordained and wrought the change that great benefit would inure to the whole Commonwealth from the new order of "things." The realization of this aspiration, he continues, "should, apart from all partisan motives, attract and gratify the highest ambition are words well fitted to the occasion. It is a to and hoped for, and for which taey struck out powered by the people of the United States. 'new order of things" that the voters aspired in a grand endeavor when they dismissed the old order with its "Bosses" and "Bossism," and the rooted system of corruption and crime they had fostered. Not a change in office-holders or a whirl in the offices, but "a new order of things." A new order of things, the realization of which should, apart from all partisan motives, attract and gratify the highest ambition of which 'we are capable." This is the keynote of Governor Morton's administration, and it is high

and clear No one who reads the signs of the times with ordinary intelligence can have failed to discover that we are at the beginning of great political changes; of what may well be called a new era. The popular aspiration for thorough and sweeping reforms in political practices and methods, as well as in State and municipal systems of governments, is passionate and intense. It is not confined to this city or State, but pervades the whole country. The politician who puts himself in its way will surely be overwhelmed. And it is of the greatest encouragement to the advocates of good government and political reform that the Governor of this great State in entering upon office enunciates so clearly and distinctly his attitude toward the "new order of things."

LAWLESS AND IMPUDENT.

One of the useful functions of the Grand Jury is to make presentments calling public attention to abuses and summoning public officials to do their duty. A service of this kind was rendered yesterday when the Grand Jury condemned the surface railroad companies for clearing their tracks of snow in such a manner as to obstruct the streets, and called on the proper authorities to abate the nuisance. This improper and unlawful practice is so thoroughly established that many citizens probably suppose it to be a necessary evil. In reality it is nothing of the sort It is an impadent invasion of public and private rights, deliberately and methodically instituted

piles of snow which have been frozen into jagged | n large proportion of the mercantile houses of ridges-a hindrance to traffic everywhere and at | the island. many points dangerous if not insurmountable. Examination into the affairs of the banks has A frequent sight about town has been a vehicle, revealed some startling facts. Accounts had crosswalk because the house in front of which extent of nearly \$2,000,000. One of the bank's were commonly a carriage, halted at the nearest it should have stopped was otherwise inac- own directors had drawn out \$650,000, of which cessible. This is the sort of treatment to which corporations paying little or nothing for franchises of enormous value continually subject the inhabitants of New-York. They do it, not to please or in any way promote the convenience of their passengers, but simply to serve themselves, in wilful and deliberate disregard, as the Grand Jury say, of law and public opinion.

It is always exasperating to reflect that the privileges granted to corporations in New-York might and ought to have been made to defray the cost of houest government; but the feeling of indignation is enhanced by such displays of lawless and insolent avarice. The Grand Jury have made a righteous presentment. The duty of the city authorities is not different from what it was before, except as it is plainer and more insistent by reason of this admonition.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

control of the lawmaking power of the Nation. could not meet it with wisdom and success.

It has first of all to find an honest government be selected, but that is a problem to which Mayor Strong is equal. His personal responsibility will probably be increased when the Legislature gives him the power of removal, but even then his business will be to fill with uncorrupted and incorruptible men the places which have been filled quite the other way.

A great and yet not nearly so troublesome a will not find it a hard matter to select upright adoption of sound business methods and a more men for the offices he has to fill, nor to bring to | rational industrial system. the attention of a Republican Legislature the reforms which his inaugural message suggests, It is conceivable, however, that he may meet opposition. If so, he ought to know how to deal with it, for the people have given their trust to him as Chief Executive of the State, and not to anybody else, and it is the one thing most needful and presumably most natural for him to see that nobody else usurps his Gubernatorial function.

The most serious and difficult responsibility is that which will not go to Republicans in form for sixty days, but which nevertheless rests with them in fact from this hour. They are responsible to the people of the United States, not Indeed for getting wise legislation passed, which might easily be beyond the power as yet committed to them, but for stopping mischief. That they can do, and every one of them knows that it is quite within the power already placed in their hands. If they do not make such resistance to all unwise financial or economic legislation from this time on, that it shall be abandoned as impossible, the good people who have trusted Republicans because they were supposed to have some practical sense will assuredly want to

To these Republicans in Congress, a minority, and yet with a tremendous majority of the people behind them, is intrusted an unwritten and undefinable, but yet exceedingly grave responsibility as to National legislation. It is their busia moment. First of all, they must rescue the action only is possible, they are bound to make certain of the defeat of any harmful measure. far as they possibly can.

Within a week or two it will appear that they main with Republican leaders to say what shall be done. When that time comes, if at all, they as they can, and to advise the President that in doing so they are commissioned and em-

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SORRY PLIGHT.

The year opens gloomily in Newfoundland, Three weeks ago a financial and commercial crisis came upon the colony, none the less suddenly because long expected. The people were factory or other labor-employing concern is will insist on resigning in case the committee' noney in circulation, nor any on hand except the notes of the two broken banks, and they are worthless; the banks themselves will not accent them in payment of indebtedness. The Colonial Government has been able to do nothing but to bring opprobrium and contempt upon itself, and the only resort left to the people is in an appeal to the Crown to send over a commission which shall take charge of things in general and, if possible, save the "most ancient colony" from utter ruin.

The causes of this disaster are perfectly evident, and have been for years. They are nothing but unsound methods of business. Every spring the fishermen would get their boats and other outfits from the merchants, on credit, pledging the season's catch in payment. Every fall the merchants would take the fish, pay themselves for the outfit, and 25 per cent more to cover incidental losses, and give the fishermen what was left. In bad years this remainder was a minus quantity. In recent years the fisheries have largely failed, many men have abaudoned them for other employments, taxes have increased, and, two years ago, the metropolis of

that State are denouncing it in good set terms. They have wilfully and with superlative selfish-

been overdrawn at the Commercial Bank to the half was musecured. The Union Bank was perhaps better managed. At any rate, it is now in a less bad plight. But, according to its last annual report, it had liabilities of \$4,455,745, of which deposits, bills, notes, etc., were \$3,015, 305; while its assets were a gold reserve of only \$196,974, and bills discounted by other banks and funds nominally available in fifteen days a little more than \$4,000,000. Evidently it was in no condition to meet large and sudden demands. There is a vast amount of fish oil and other merchandise in store at St. John's, and it is thought that if it can be sold, and all the capital stock and the property of the shareholders of the banks be sacrificed, the depositors may ultimately be paid. And there are among the shareholders many widows and orphans and charitable institutions to whom such settlement would mean absolute beggary.

It cannot be said that the Colonial Government has behaved well in the matter. The noto-The Republican party has no reason to be rious Whiteway gang have made all the politiafraid of the responsibility which its victory in- cal capital they could out of the discress of the volves. But it would be unwise to ignore that people, not hesitating to aggravate the distress responsibility. It has taken control of this city, if thus they could increase their advantage, of most other cities in the Northern States, of They have thus got themselves back at least the State of New-York, and nearly every other | partially into power, and have secured legisla-Northern State, and before long will enter into tion pardoning seventeen of their number who were some time ago convleted of bribery at The responsibility is great. But the Re- elections, And now the only thing they try to publican party must be able to meet it, and do for the relief of the public is to guarantee would not be worthy of its glorious past if it the Union Bank's notes at 80 cents and the Commercial Bank's at 20 cents on the dollar. Against this the people naturally revolt, holding for the city of New-York, and one non-partisan that the Government should either guarantee in character. The difficulty lies largely in the the notes to their full face value, or not at all. condition that some men not exclusively respon- The present scheme simply amounts to comsible nor exclusively known to either party shall | pounding with the banks a defalcation of 20 and 80 per cent, respectively. It is evident that the people must look elsewhere than to the Legislature and Council for such aid as official action can afford. But official aid at best will be but partial. A Royal Commission, for which the people are petitioning, and annexation to Canada, which many desire, might do some little good. But a complete cure of the ills that responsibility rests upon Governor Morton. He | now prostrate the colony must be found in the

COMPLETE THE SEARCH.

The Chamber of Commerce fairly expresses public sentiment in unanimously adopting the report of its special committee, which recommends that the Lexew Committee be instructed by the Senate to investigate all branches of the New-York City government during this year, or as many of them as possible. As the report justly and foreibly says, if the corruption which s commonly believed to be prevalent does not exist, "we owe it to those having control of these departments to free them from general 'suspicion, and they themselves should welcome "such an investigation. If, on the other hand, the proofs of fraud are forthcoming, as it is "believed they will be, under a competent and "searching investigation, then the importance of "such an inquiry cannot be overestimated."

That is the view not only of common sens but of justice. The tendency, when a specific task has been accomplished, is always toward a relaxation of interest and conscience. Nor is this unnatural. It is hard to keep up the tenslou, but easy to accept partial results and hope that the leaven will work a complete transformation automatically. There is special need of didates shall be free from the habit, but this does combating this tendency here and now. There is no partisan prejudice in the demand for a thorough ransacking of the municipal govern- theories as to the toxic and physiological effects ment, but merely good citizenship. The people of this drug upon the system came into recoghave a right to know-indeed, they have no right - nition. A determined opposition to its use deany personal friendship, not any personal amamounting to a fixed belief in the minds of most country which has trusted them. If negative intelligent citizens, are unfounded, gross injustice is being done to a large number of peculiarly unfortunate persons. But the other side of the case is at least equally deserving of conative and useful action, they are equally bound sideration, not only from a moral but also from to resene the country from its misfortunes as a material point of view. It is not safe to assume that the reform impulse which is now operative will purify our civic institutions and keep them pure, if the people consent at this this country whom it would fit, and he is temincapacity breaks down completely, it will recertain that nothing more was needed to enable the good to drive out the evil and obtain permanent mastery, the obligation to do justice would "the furthest effort of human exertion," These put Republican principles into force just as far still remain. This community cannot afford to work out its destiny, and it ought not to accept the moral responsibility of letting presumptive

wrongdoers go in peace. It is a fact that for several months to come the public welfare will demand the regular attendance of Senators at the Capitol; but something can be done in the way of investigation during the session, and steady progress can be made after the Legislature adjourns. It is true so stunned that they did not at once realize also that a continuation of the inquiry will imits full extent. Had they done so, panic and pose a heavy burden on the committee. But if universal chaos would have prevailed. Day by any member is unwilling or actually unable so day they became inured to their troubles, and to serve this city and the State, his place can day by day new troubles were developed. At be supplied by a substitute possessing public the present time affairs are in just about the confidence and the ability required for such a worst possible plight, which fact affords a cer- task. The gentlemen composing the committee tain grim consolation through the knowledge have obtained during the last year the sort of that nothing worse can happen. Both the banks prominence which is generally valued by public of the colony are closed and insolvent. Every men, and we do not suppose that any of them closed. Even the postoffice has had to suspend powers and duties are enlarged to cover the partially its operations. There is practically no whole municipal field; nor could it be regarded as an irretrievable loss if one or more of them should do so. There is imperative public need of further investigation; in fact of an investigation which will leave absolutely nothing hid. The honor and welfare of those who have abun dant cause for suspicion, and justice to those who, rightly or wrongly, are suspected, demand that the search shall be made complete.

> Lieutenant-Governor Saxton says that Greate New-York is not so important as the purer. better, nobier New-York. Mr. Saxton is right,

A better appointment than that of Dr. Doty as Health Officer of the Port, which Governor Morton made on Wednesday, it would be hard to imagine. In the light of such an appointment, the absurdity of putting a man like Jenkins in that responsible office is painfully apparent. To make this office a political spoil and endanger the lives and comfort of thousands of people was one of the worst things in Mr. Flower's career as Governor. Of course Jenkins would never have been dreamed of for Health Officer if he had not been Richard Croker's brother-in-law.

number of outspoken Democratic journals in co-operation of the surface railroad companies, came. A leading firm at St. John's went first; One of the active members thinks it will reach THE FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL. ness heaped up in every quarter of the city long Bank, and then in quick and steady succession forward. And this in spite of the insurance on the debt was compromised at 23 cents on the dol- many ways the most elaborate and splendid enterlar! It certainly would seem wise for the Taber- tainment ever offered by the lady managers of nacle society to pay its debts and dissolve as this popular organization. The dancing set was quickly as possible. In running a church into the ground and leaving it there, Talmage achieved a success that has rarely been equalled and certainly never surpassed. When set against the cold facts, his thrice-repeated ejaculations of been paid off have a forced and hollow sound.

> The District-Attorney's office is falling to pieces, but John R. Fellows is still there, clinging desperately to his salary.

The Signal Corps of the Army has not only an aeronaut in its enlisted force, but it now proposes to manufacture its own balloons. Captain Glass. ford, who is in charge of the branch at Denver, suggests that the material can be purchased out of the funds in hand, and, with the assistance of the aeronaut, a satisfactory balloon can be made. the guests began to arrive in numbers, and it The aeronaut is a man named Baldwin, and he has gained some fame by the many as rensions and remarkable parachute drops he has made. The Signal Corps purchased a balloon some time ago, which is now at Fort Riley, and General Greely is desirous of having two balloons and believes that the one proposed to be constructed will cost less than the one now in use. Applications have been made by several of the posts for the use of a balloon for instruction of the signal men, and it is ballroom. the purpose to have this instruction given, so far as it is practicable.

They say in Washington that every time Secretary Carlisle closes a day's work without having received a large, new, sharp-pointed snub from the White House, he sends a messenger up to see if Mr. Cleveland is ill.

Sheehan's position appears to be that he would like to stick, but would rather quit than be kicked out. In this he is not without discernment and perspicacity. He has already a far-off vision of the advancing boot of public indignation, and when it gets too close to his official chair he will pack up his movables, gird his loins and depart. On one point his mind needs a thorough illumination, and that is that he was never wanted here at all. New-York had no official or other need of him or any of his kith or kind. He was a volunteer and an interloper, coming, like young Lochinvar, out of the West, but upon an errand of plunder rather than of gallantry. It did not take long to find him out, and now, as the entire political system which made him possible is swept away, the sooner hfollows it the better. He stands for the political principle of grabbing everything in reach and holding on to it as long as possible, which is Sheehanism reduced to a terse formula, but it does not work so well now as it did. In fact, it is an entirely rejected and discredited political idea, and the sooner its representatives take themselves out of public sight and attention the

This will be a better year for New-York than it has had in decades.

It speaks well for the good sense and sterling morality of the American people that W. C. P. Breckinridge is now lecturing to beggarly audiences in the Western States and not paying expenses. He must sadiy realize that he has had his day. A man with a record like his should not court publicity.

The State Teachers' Association of Michigan interdicts the use of tobacco in any form among its members and brings all the weight of its in fluence against its use by any pupil. The conferences of the Methodist Church make it a ondition of admission to the ministry that cannot apply to the older members of the clergy, whose usages were adopted before the presen the Republic takes no detriment. There is not not to know whether their affairs have been velops itself in many quarters, but what the et comprehension of these conditions that bition, not any partisan hope or fear, which they alone, and as little that any pupil using it in Mr. large and intricate subject not to be rashly legis. lated upon, but anything which tends to restrict ts use or rescue any class from its dominion is instinctively regarded with favor and approba-

Georgia prospectors have discovered a marble helt sixty miles long. There is only one man in

PERSONAL.

Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee, Wis., is make a visit to Rome within a few weeks. Swami Vivekanenda, the Hindoo monk, who is now lecturing in this country, has a calm, pleasant face, lit up with large and brilliant eyes. He lived the Himalayas for some time, where he claims a acquired calmness of mind. He is said to be a conderful combination of religious orthodoxy and clai radicaism, Western scholarship and Eastern strium wisdom.

The Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, formerly pastor the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, in this city the Bloomingdale retrieved of the Sixth Presbyterian has resigned the pastorate of the Sixth Presbyterian church of Chicago. He is to deliver thirteen lect-ures on municipal reform in Chicago.

Apropos of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson writes this to "The Lordon Times"; "Sever cears ago I lay ill in San Francisco, an obscur journalist, quite friendless, Stevenson, who knew e slightly, came to my bedside and said: 'I sup-ble you are like all of us; you don't keep your oney. Now, if a little loan, as between one man letters and another—eh." This to a lad writing obtain for a vulgar sheet in California."

The First C gregational Church of Terre Haute Ind., which celebrated its sixtleth anniversary the other day, is the oldest Congregational church in other day, is the oldest congregated to say that Indiana. Henry Ward Beecher used to say that he first discovered his pulpit power there. He conducted a revival in it in 1842, while he was a paster in Indianapolis. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was its pastor for six years, and the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon also served as its pastor.

"The Boston Transcript" tells an interesting story of the Rev. Dr. George H. Ellis, of Boston, who died the other day. On a very warm day in summer he went to dine informally with a friend, and arrived comfortable in a thin coat, and on his head a Manila hat A celebrated orthodox divine was also a guest, and in the intimacy of after-dinner chaffed Dr. Ellis a little about the "dressy ostume in which he had chosen to appear, Bannia hat was pierced with shafts of fun. Dr. Ellis smilingly replied that he would not have a word said against that hat. It was a good friend. He had had it for four years. Wonder was expressed that the hat had lasted so long, and Dr. Ellis was asked what made it so enduring. "Well, it has been Calvinized," he declared. His host, misunderstanding, asked how in the world a hat could be galvanized, and Dr. Ellis, with a droll look at the orthodox Andover professor, said: "I din't say galvanized. I said the hat had been Calvinized—dipped in brimstone."

Miss Ida Welt, the only woman chemist in Paris, is a graduate of Vassar. She distinguished her t the Universities of Geneva and Paris, and cademy of Science has just published her "Re-es on Dissymmetrical Hydrocarbons."

Bishop David Buel Knickerbacker, of Indiana, who has just died, was widely known in the Episcopal Church. He was the youngest son of Harmon In a face of the f

which took place last night at Sherry's, out in its fullest numbers, and not only were the matrons and men of other days present, but the buds, the flowers and the merriest members of the dancing contingent were in attendance in their smartest and freshest costumes. The ball, which was probably the largest ever given by the ladies "Hallelujah" because the Tabernacle debt had who manage the entertainments, was a late one as most of the guests attended the opera. tropical plants were placed on the stairways and approaches to the ballroom, the pink and om, in each of which there was a most effective decoration of laurel and holly and tall palms. The music balcony, where Lander's men and the Hungarian Band were stationed in the early part of the evening, was festooned with laurel leaves and wreaths of holly.

The ballroom was arranged as a drawing-room and here, too, there was a pretty display of plants and palms. For some time before supper there was dancing in this room, to the music Hungarian Band. It was fully 11:30 o'clock when nearly midnight when Lander began a waltz, in which most of the young people joined.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting in a gown of white satin, embroidered with silver and trimmed with point lace, and Mrs Frederic Rhinelander Jones, wearing a gown of yellow moiré, combined with white, received the guests in the blue room. Levi P. Morton, who was to have received, was detained in Albany. The ladies stood in the southwest corner of the room, near the entrance to the

At 12:15 o'clock the scene on the dancing floor was one of bewildering loveliness. Supper was served at 12:30 o'clock, at small tables set in the small or lower ballroom, and in the large room on the first floor fronting in Fifth-ave. Each table was decked with a cluster of flowers. It was after I o'clock when the cotillon was begun, Elisha Dyer, jr., leading. The favors, which were hung on pretty red, pale-blue, Nile-green and pink screens, included large bunches of artificial flowers, Empire hats of different colors, on the crowns of which were small blackbirds, fancy ribbons and bouquets

The menu for the supper was as follows SERVICE CHAUD.

> Essanes d'Huitres. Terrapin a la Maryland Cotelettes de Volaille. Redbead Duck. Hominy. SERVICE FROID AU CHOIN

Pate de Poie Gras.
Gaiantine de Pentreaux.
Pate de Gibier.
Mayennaise de Volatile.
Rillettes.
Potits Pains.
Glace.
Mousse Merveilleux.

Among the strangers were Prince del Drago, of Spain; Count and Countess de Brazzu-Savorgnan, of Italy; Baron Santa Anna; Mrs. Evans and Miss Redfield, of Albany; Miss Madelene Goddard and H. A. Dyer, of Providence; Colonel England; Walter Abbott, of Boston; Frank Butterworth, of Washington; Henry Fabber, of Balti-

Bombonis.

more; Count Sierstorpff and Count Castallone. The list of patronesses for the assemblies this winter is as follows: Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. A. Burden, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Charles Dickey, fr., Mrs. James G. K. Duer, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr., Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. John Kean, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Letther Kountze, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Letther Kountze, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Letther Kountze, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, De Peyster, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. William Evans Rogers, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderblit, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Orme Wilson and Miss Whitney.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Mars. Miss Marion De Peyster Carey, Mrs. William K. Vanderblit, Miss Consuelo Vanderblit, Sir Roderick Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Hurden, Miss Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the Misses Turnure, Colonel and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the Misses Turnure, Colonel and Mrs. Frederick Pent Grant, Mrs. Sullagrant, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Gorge Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Gorge Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the Misses Turnure, Colonel and Mrs. Frederick Pent Grant, Mrs. Gorge Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Miss Grant, Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George Wils Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Francis

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Miss Grace Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Ir., Mr. and Oliver Iselin, H. D. Robbins, Peter Cooper William Cutting, Jr., Brockholst Cutting, d Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Belmont, J. Langdon Erving, August Belmont, S. Cottenet, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Tiffany, J. Langdon Erving, August Belmont, Rawlins Cottenet, Richard T. Wilson, jr., Mrs. Adair, G. Creighton Webb, J. Wadsworth Ritchie, Miss Euretta Kernochan, the Misses Sloane, Reginald Ronalds, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, Miss Johnson, Hamilton Cary, Miss Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the Misses Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanler, Thomas P. Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, jr., Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Geraldine Morgan, Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pleson Hamilton, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mrs. William L. Strong, Miss Strong, Miss Lockwood, Frederick H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Affred Edwards, Miss Helen Gansevoort Edwards, Miss Edith Sands, Mr. and Mrs. John Iselin, Miss Ethel Iselin, Mrs. Devercaux Clapp, Miss Edith Clapp, the Misses Nevesr, Miss Rene Coudert, Miss Ethel Iselin, Mrs. Devercaux Clapp, Miss Edith Clapp, the Misses Nevesr, Miss Rene Coudert, Miss Ethel Iselin, Mrs. Mary Pell, Miss May Kearny, Alfonso de Navarro, the Misses Erving, Miss Cross and Miss Corbin.

PLACES THAT WASHINGTON SAW.

AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE TO HELP THREE DAY NURSERIES.

An interesting illustrated lecture is to be given on Tuesday afternoon of next week for the benefit of the Virginia, Jewell and Memorial day nurseries. The lecturer is Henry H. Ragan and his subject will be "Footprints of George Washington." Mr. Ragan has undertaken an enormous amount of labor in preparing his lecture, and he has visited, as he beeves, every place that Washington ever saw. He has taken many photographs and will also show some reproductions of historical paintings. A synopsis of the lecture is announced as follows:

The ancestral home in England, birthplace; boyhood; home at Fredericksburg; a long-delayed monument; the Rising Sun Tavern; Lord Fairfax monument, the Rising Solution to the Ohio; Fort Necessity; the march with Braddock; at Winchester; first meeting with Martha Custis; scenes of the courtship; St. Peter's Church; the marriage; at home; Mount Vernon; Virginia burgess; a delegate to Congress; opening of the Revolution; Comer; first meeting with Martha Custis; scenes of he courtship; St. Peter's Church; the marriage; at some; Mount Vernon; Virginia burkess; a delegate of Congress; opening of the Revolution; Commander-in-Chief at Cambridge; capture of Boston; the New-York; the Morris house; the retreat through kew-York; and the Pelaware; capture of Frenton; night march to Princeton; where Mercer ed.; Nassau Hall; at Morristown; Fort Nonsense; Washington's Rock, at Germantown; at Valley Forge; Monmouth and Moll Pitcher; along the fludson; the great treason; in pursuit of Cornwalls; Yorktown; at Newburg; refusing the crown; entry nto New-York; resigning his commission; at Mount Vernon again; inauguration as first President; re-election; flual retirement; falling asleep; his life an inspiration.

inspiration.
Reserved seat tickets for the lecture, at \$1.50 and \$1 each, may be obtained at the Empire Theatre or from Mrs. A. M. Dodge, No. 72 East Thirty-fourth-st.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

One of the largest of the many receptions yesterday was that given by W. De Forest Manice and his daughter, Miss Manice, at their home, No. 6 West Fortieth-st, Assisting Miss Manice ceiving the guests were her sisters, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar and Mrs. William Manice, Miss Eunice Ives, Miss Braem, Miss Madeline Dinsmore, Mrs. Charles McKeever, Miss Erving and Miss Hoft-

Receptions were also given yesterday by Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins, Mrs. Robert Tailer and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, in their new home, No. 16 East Seventy-second-st.; Mrs. George Shea, Mrs. J. A. Stewart, and Mrs. R. S. Dana, of ert Tailer and her No. 1.031 Fifth-ave., who entertained in honor of her